

State Injury Profile for Washington

About the State Injury Profiles...

Following this introduction you will find the injury profile for your state and the nation. The maps and tables contain information on injury deaths and death rates; however, it is important to remember that hundreds of thousands of Americans are nonfatally injured each year, many of whom suffer permanent disabilities. Your state injury profile includes:

- The 10 leading causes of death by age group for your state and the nation. These charts contain the total number of deaths for the three-year period 1995 through 1997. The summary table at the bottom of each page shows the total number of injuries across all ages for the same three-year period and the average number of deaths per year.
- The tables on the next page show the number of deaths for your state and the nation for the leading causes of injury death (separated by the type of injury—unintentional, suicide, and homicide) for the same three-year period.
- The next pages contain U.S. maps indicating the death rate per 100,000 persons for all states over a three-year period (1995-1997) for the leading causes of injury death. Beneath each map is a graph showing the death rate over a 10-year period (1988-1997). These maps and graphs will allow you to compare death rates for your state to other states and understand the 10-year trend in your state compared to the U.S. trend.
- The last two maps in the Profile give death-rate data and 10-year trends for two of the most frequent and disabling types of injury-related deaths: traumatic brain injury-related deaths, which can be caused by falls, firearms, motor-vehicle crashes, or other causes; and firearm-related deaths, unintentional or the result of homicide or suicide.

This State Injury Profile 2000 is presented as an appendix to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Injury Fact Book, *Working to Prevent and Control Injury in the United States*. The Fact Book contains information regarding the cost of injury and the value of prevention, the work of CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, and the Safe USA Partnership Council. The Fact Book also contains fact sheets for many of the leading causes of injury death. Additional information can also be obtained from—

- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>
- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation: 770-488-4936
- Safe USA web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/safe/>
- Safe USA toll-free number: 1-888-252-7751

United States

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 19,113	Unintentional Injuries 6,432	Unintentional Injuries 4,734	Unintentional Injuries 5,614	Unintentional Injuries 41,018	Unintentional Injuries 38,858	Malignant Neoplasms 51,258	Malignant Neoplasms 134,242	Malignant Neoplasms 261,040	Heart Disease 1,834,538	Heart Disease 2,197,898
2	Short Gestation 11,760	Congenital Anomalies 1,922	Malignant Neoplasms 1,593	Malignant Neoplasms 1,491	Homicide 19,978	HIV 23,935	Unintentional Injuries 43,023	Heart Disease 104,809	Heart Disease 201,533	Malignant Neoplasms 1,147,043	Malignant Neoplasms 1,617,565
3	SIDS 9,438	Malignant Neoplasms 1,350	Congenital Anomalies 706	Homicide 1,023	Suicide 13,328	Suicide 17,825	Heart Disease 40,047	Unintentional Injuries 29,523	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 30,143	Cerebro-vascular 419,616	Cerebro-vascular 477,724
4	Respiratory Distress Synd. 4,117	Homicide 1,247	Homicide 510	Suicide 931	Malignant Neoplasms 4,919	Homicide 16,665	HIV 39,570	HIV 17,951	Cerebro-vascular 29,087	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 274,359	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 317,955
5	Maternal Complications 3,802	Heart Disease 680	Heart Disease 387	Congenital Anomalies 647	Heart Disease 3,106	Malignant Neoplasms 14,327	Suicide 19,938	Cerebro-vascular 16,960	Diabetes 24,987	Pneumonia & Influenza 226,837	Unintentional Injuries 283,912
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 2,871	Pneumonia & Influenza 504	HIV 288	Heart Disease 554	HIV 1,318	Heart Disease 10,097	Homicide 11,689	Liver Disease 16,300	Unintentional Injuries 20,719	Diabetes 138,117	Pneumonia & Influenza 253,099
7	Unintentional Injuries 2,356	HIV 411	Pneumonia & Influenza 221	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 294	Congenital Anomalies 1,254	Cerebro-vascular 2,118	Liver Disease 10,853	Suicide 14,317	Liver Disease 15,921	Unintentional Injuries 91,315	Diabetes 183,657
8	Perinatal Infections 2,321	Septicemia 236	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 143	Pneumonia & Influenza 184	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 684	Diabetes 1,881	Cerebro-vascular 8,281	Diabetes 12,589	Pneumonia & Influenza 10,830	Alzheimer's Disease 63,461	Suicide 92,722
9	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,409	Perinatal Period 222	Benign Neoplasms 132	HIV 180	Pneumonia & Influenza 630	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,724	Diabetes 5,581	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 8,395	Suicide 8,675	Nephritis 62,838	HIV 90,761
10	Intrauterine Hypoxia 1,355	Benign Neoplasms 189	Anemias 98	Cerebro-vascular 135	Cerebro-vascular 527	Liver Disease 1,690	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,335	Pneumonia & Influenza 6,405	Septicemia 5,350	Septicemia 52,315	Liver Disease 75,444

United States Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	283,912	64.5%
Intentional	156,434	35.5%
Total (1995-1997)	440,346	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In the United States = **146,782**

Washington

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 370	Unintentional Injuries 115	Unintentional Injuries 97	Unintentional Injuries 109	Unintentional Injuries 764	Unintentional Injuries 827	Unintentional Injuries 1,058	Malignant Neoplasms 2,612	Malignant Neoplasms 4,668	Heart Disease 28,849	Heart Disease 34,180
2	SIDS 261	Congenital Anomalies 36	Malignant Neoplasms 29	Homicide 28	Suicide 329	Suicide 487	Malignant Neoplasms 950	Heart Disease 1,545	Heart Disease 2,933	Malignant Neoplasms 21,323	Malignant Neoplasms 30,036
3	Short Gestation 125	Malignant Neoplasms 34	Congenital Anomalies 17	Malignant Neoplasms 24	Homicide 234	HIV 303	Heart Disease 608	Unintentional Injuries 626	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 530	Cerebro-vascular 9,241	Cerebro-vascular 10,139
4	Maternal Complications 50	Homicide 19	Homicide 16	Congenital Anomalies 17	Malignant Neoplasms 103	Malignant Neoplasms 285	HIV 548	Suicide 361	Cerebro-vascular 464	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 5,921	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 6,711
5	Placenta Cord Membranes 49	Pneumonia & Influenza 12	Heart Disease 6	Suicide 16	Heart Disease 60	Homicide 190	Suicide 521	Liver Disease 313	Diabetes 433	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,364	Unintentional Injuries 5,763
6	Respiratory Distress Synd. 47	Heart Disease 8	Pneumonia & Influenza 5	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 5	Congenital Anomalies 29	Heart Disease 146	Liver Disease 209	Cerebro-vascular 266	Unintentional Injuries 365	Diabetes 2,460	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,800
7	Intrauterine Hypoxia 38	Septicemia 5	HIV 3	Benign Neoplasms 4	HIV 13	Diabetes 41	Homicide 160	Diabetes 242	Liver Disease 302	Unintentional Injuries 1,770	Diabetes 3,298
8	Unintentional Injuries 27	Cerebro-vascular 4	Appendicitis 2	Heart Disease 4	Cerebro-vascular 10	Pneumonia & Influenza 34	Diabetes 115	HIV 221	Suicide 172	Alzheimer's Disease 1,573	Suicide 2,282
9	Perinatal Infections 25	HIV 3	Cerebro-vascular 2	Anemias 3	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 8	Cerebro-vascular 33	Cerebro-vascular 112	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 178	Pneumonia & Influenza 164	Atherosclerosis 1,010	Alzheimer's Disease 1,595
10	Pneumonia & Influenza 21	Meningitis 3	Nutritional Deficiencies 2	Pneumonia & Influenza 3	Benign Neoplasms 7	Liver Disease 32	Pneumonia & Influenza 87	Pneumonia & Influenza 107	HIV 53	Nephritis 798	Liver Disease 1,414

Washington Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	5,763	65.0%
Intentional Injury	3,103	35.0%
Total (1995-1997)	8,866	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In Washington = **2,955**

1995-1997 Leading Causes of Death

Unintentional Injury

United States Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	127,193	44.8%
Fall	33,633	11.8%
Poisoning	28,745	10.1%
Suffocation	12,987	4.6%
Drowning	12,360	4.4%
Fire/Burn	11,304	4.0%
Other Causes	<u>57,690</u>	<u>20.3%</u>
	283,912	100.0%

Washington Only Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	2,214	38.4%
Poisoning	901	15.6%
Fall	767	13.3%
Drowning	342	5.9%
Suffocation	188	3.3%
Other Causes	<u>1,351</u>	<u>23.4%</u>
	5,763	99.9%

Intentional Injury

United States Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	54,235	58.5%
Suffocation	15,960	17.2%
Poisoning	15,355	16.6%
Other Causes	<u>7,172</u>	<u>7.7%</u>
	92,722	100.0%

Washington Only Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	1,333	58.4%
Poisoning	429	18.8%
Suffocation	337	14.8%
Other Causes	<u>183</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
	2,282	100.0%

United States Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	43,684	68.6%
Cut/Pierce	7,647	12.0%
Suffocation	2,327	3.7%
Other Causes	<u>10,054</u>	<u>15.8%</u>
	63,712	100.0%

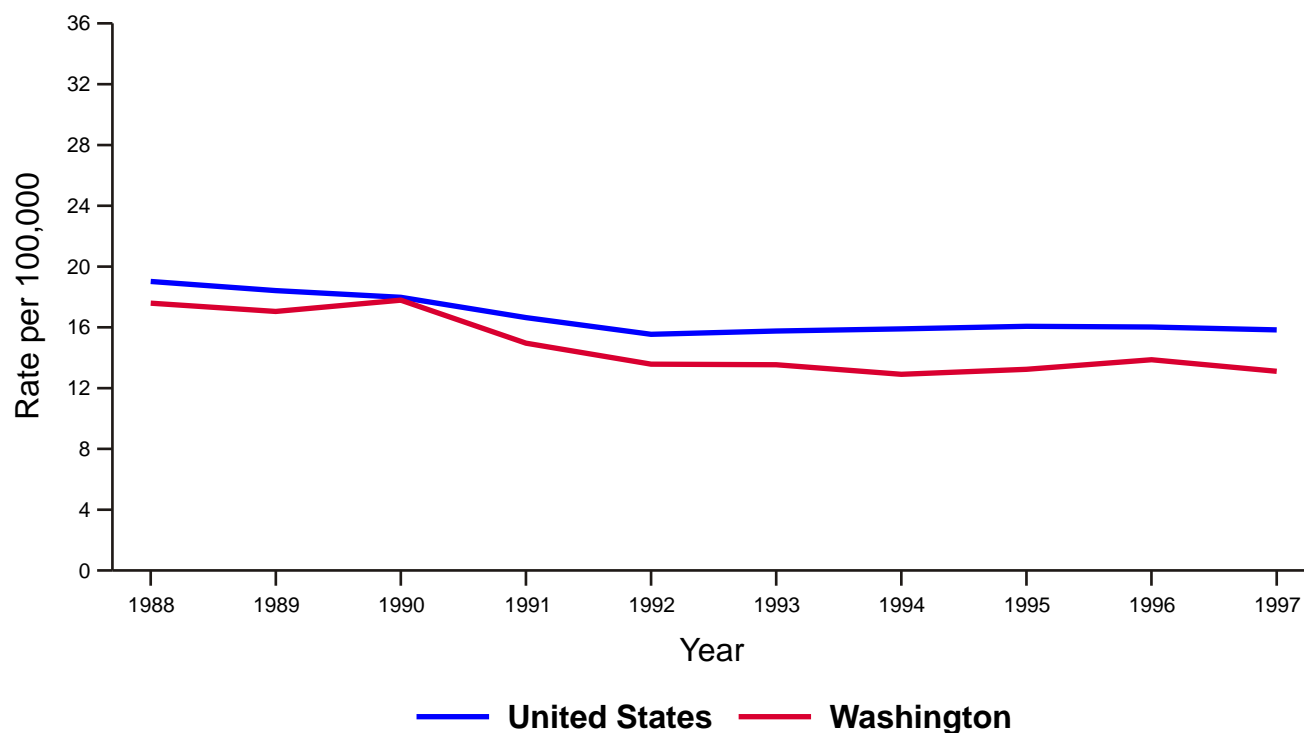
Washington Only Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	484	59.0%
Cut/Pierce	128	15.6%
Suffocation	50	6.1%
Other Causes	<u>159</u>	<u>19.4%</u>
	821	100.1%

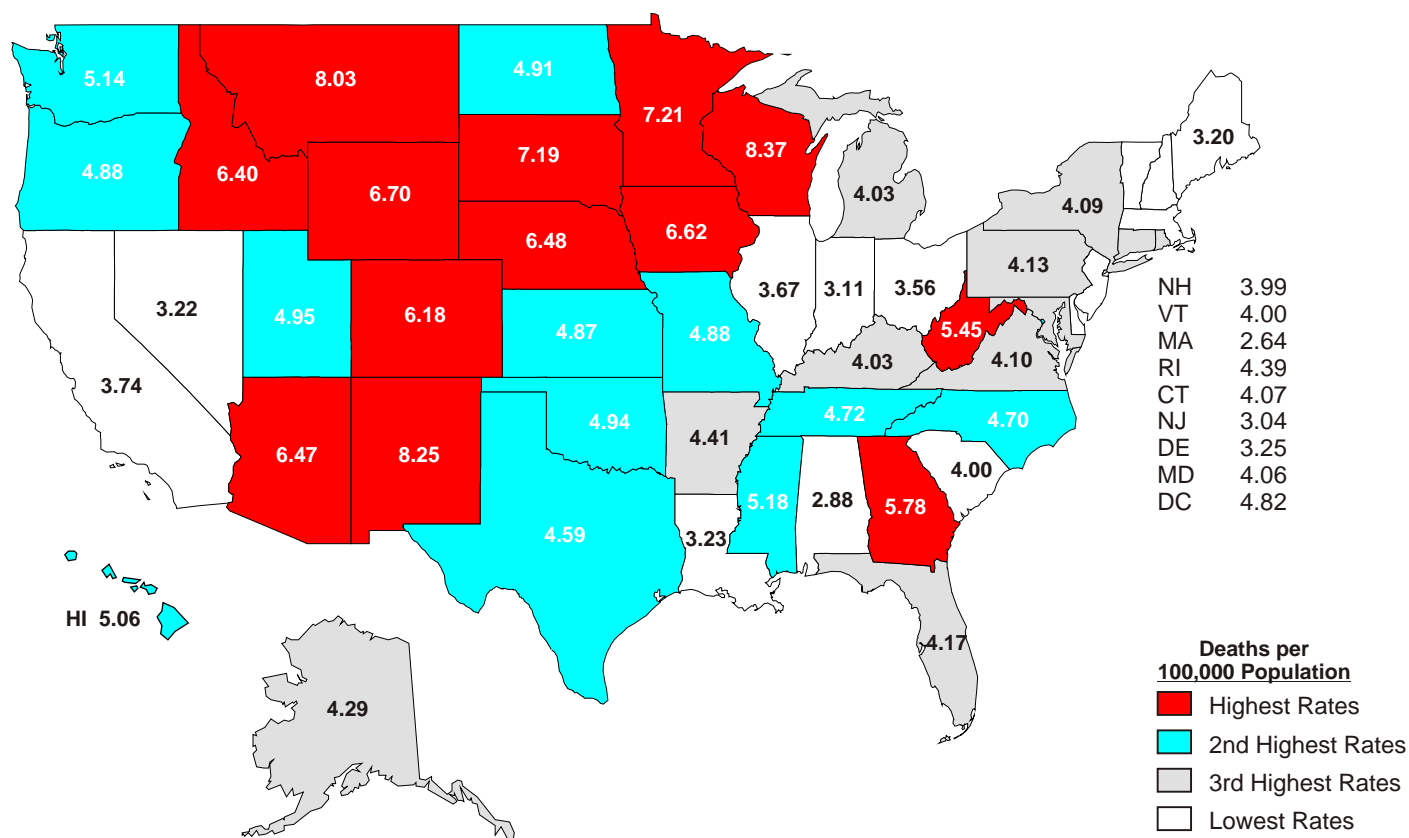
Unintentional Motor Vehicle, Traffic-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



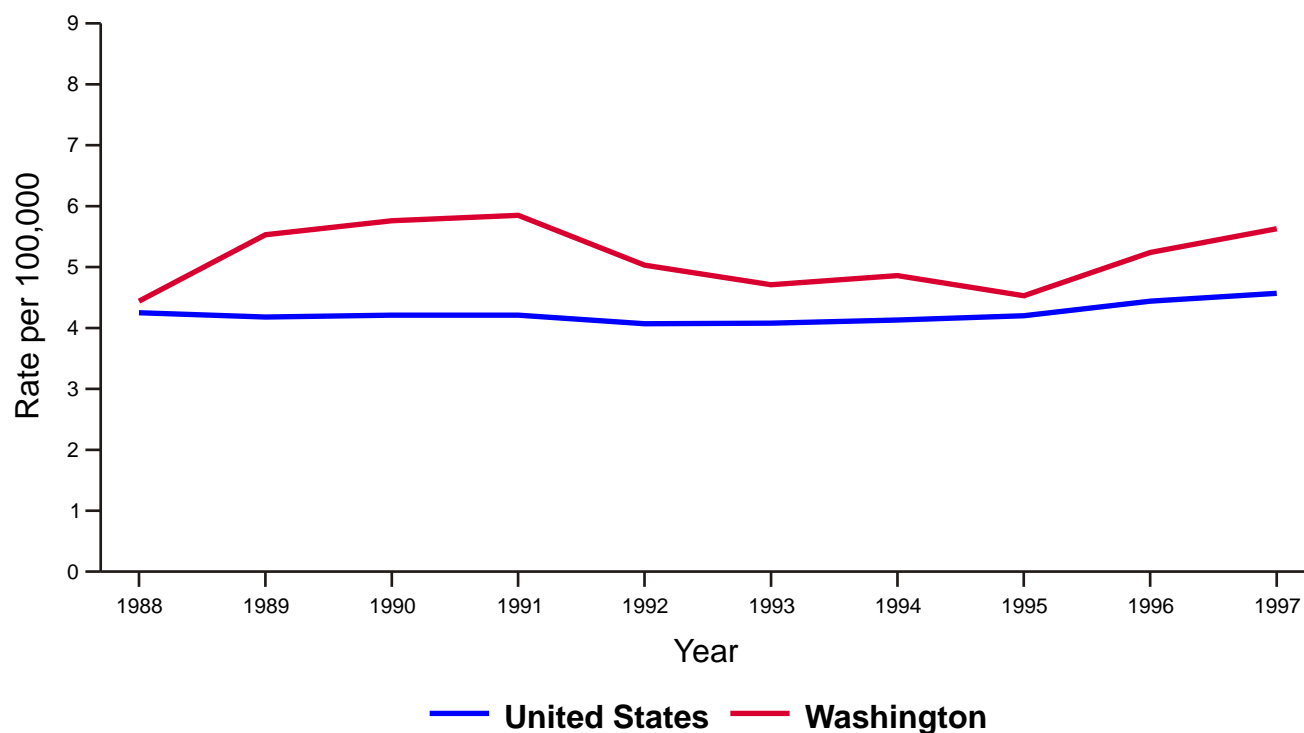
United States and Washington 1988-1997



Unintentional Fall Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



United States and Washington 1988-1997



Deaths per 100,000 Population

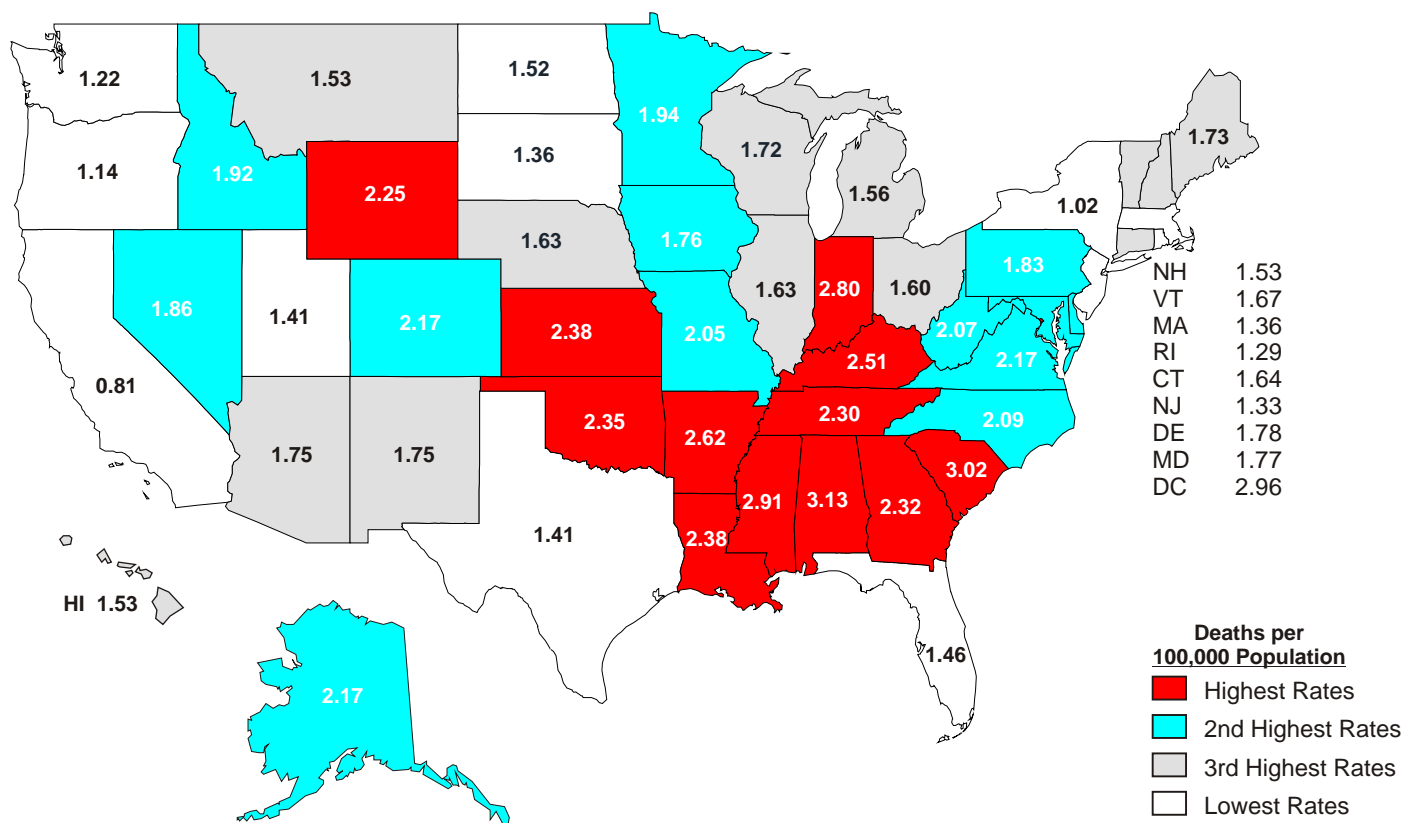
- Highest
- 2nd Highest
- 3rd Highest
- Lowest

State	Deaths per 100,000 Population
AK	6.47
CA	5.79
OR	5.22
WA	5.21
HI	3.63
VT	1.60
MA	0.55
RI	0.86
CT	5.69
NJ	5.87
DE	5.07
MD	0.81
DC	2.77

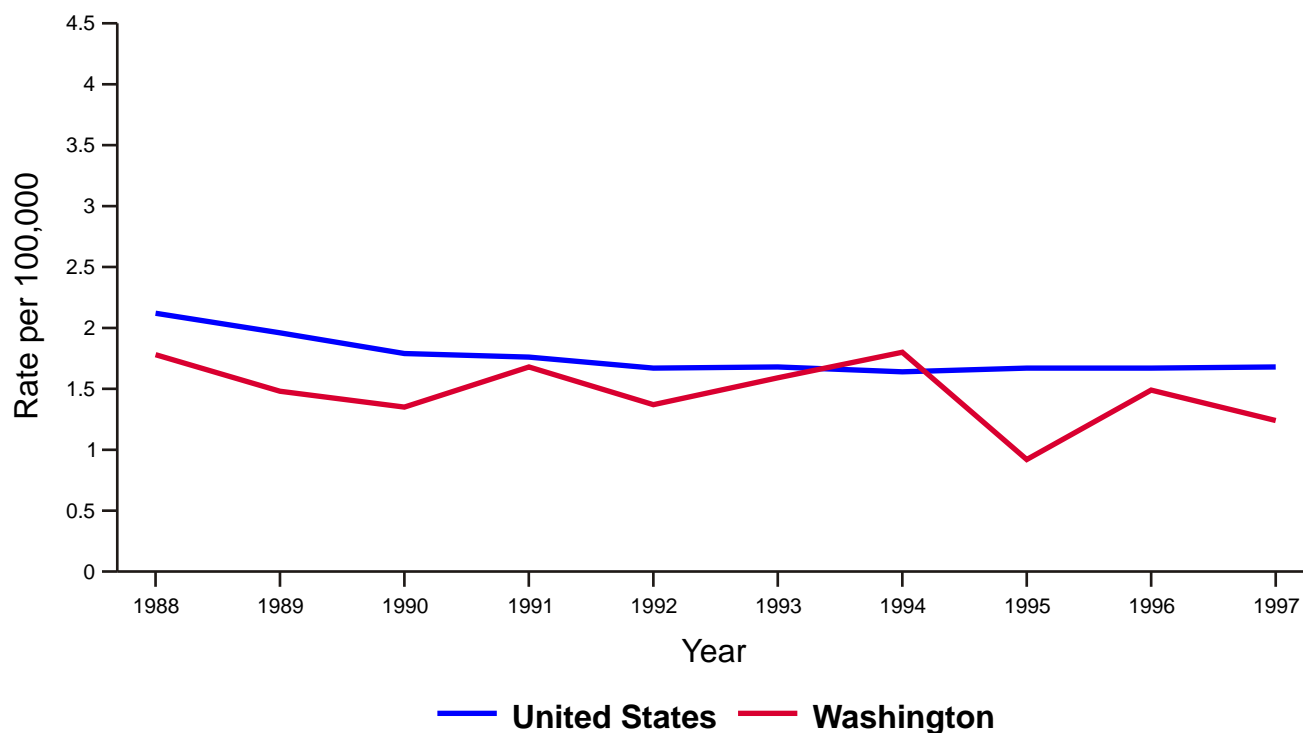
The graph displays the rate of HIV infection per 100,000 people in the United States and Washington from 1988 to 1997. The Y-axis represents the rate per 100,000, ranging from 0 to 9. The X-axis represents the year, from 1988 to 1997. The United States is shown in blue, and Washington is shown in red. Both states show an overall upward trend, with Washington consistently having a higher rate than the United States after 1992.

Year	United States	Washington
1988	2.5	2.5
1989	2.6	2.7
1990	2.3	2.3
1991	2.5	2.0
1992	2.8	2.7
1993	3.3	3.5
1994	3.4	4.0
1995	3.4	4.9
1996	3.6	5.3
1997	3.8	5.5

Unintentional Suffocation Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



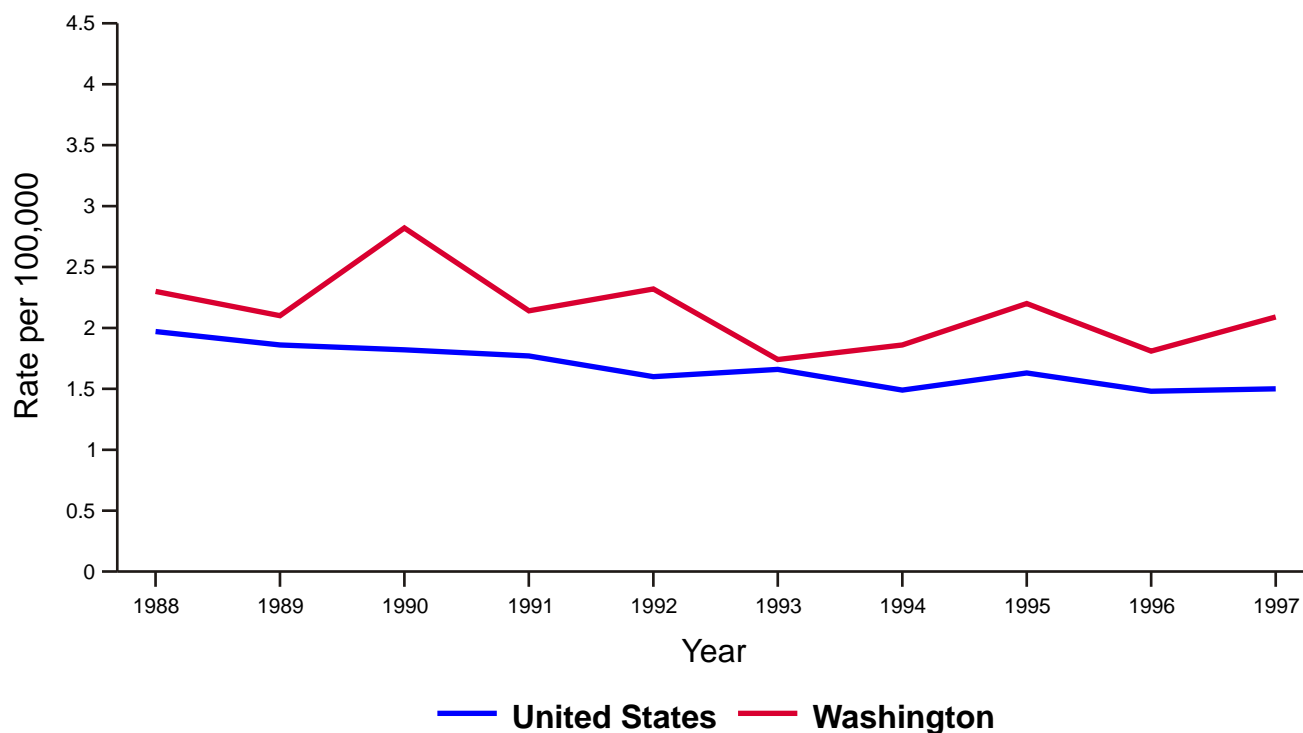
United States and Washington 1988-1997



Unintentional Drowning Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



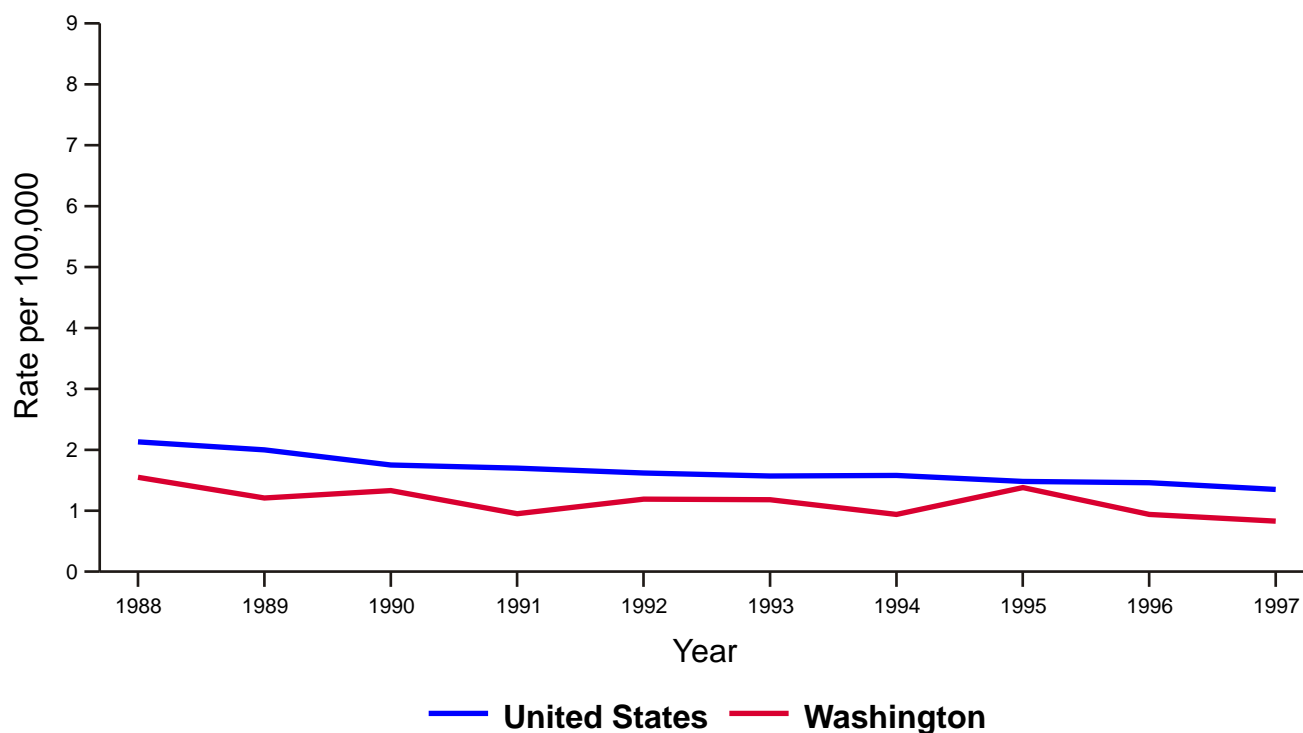
United States and Washington 1988-1997



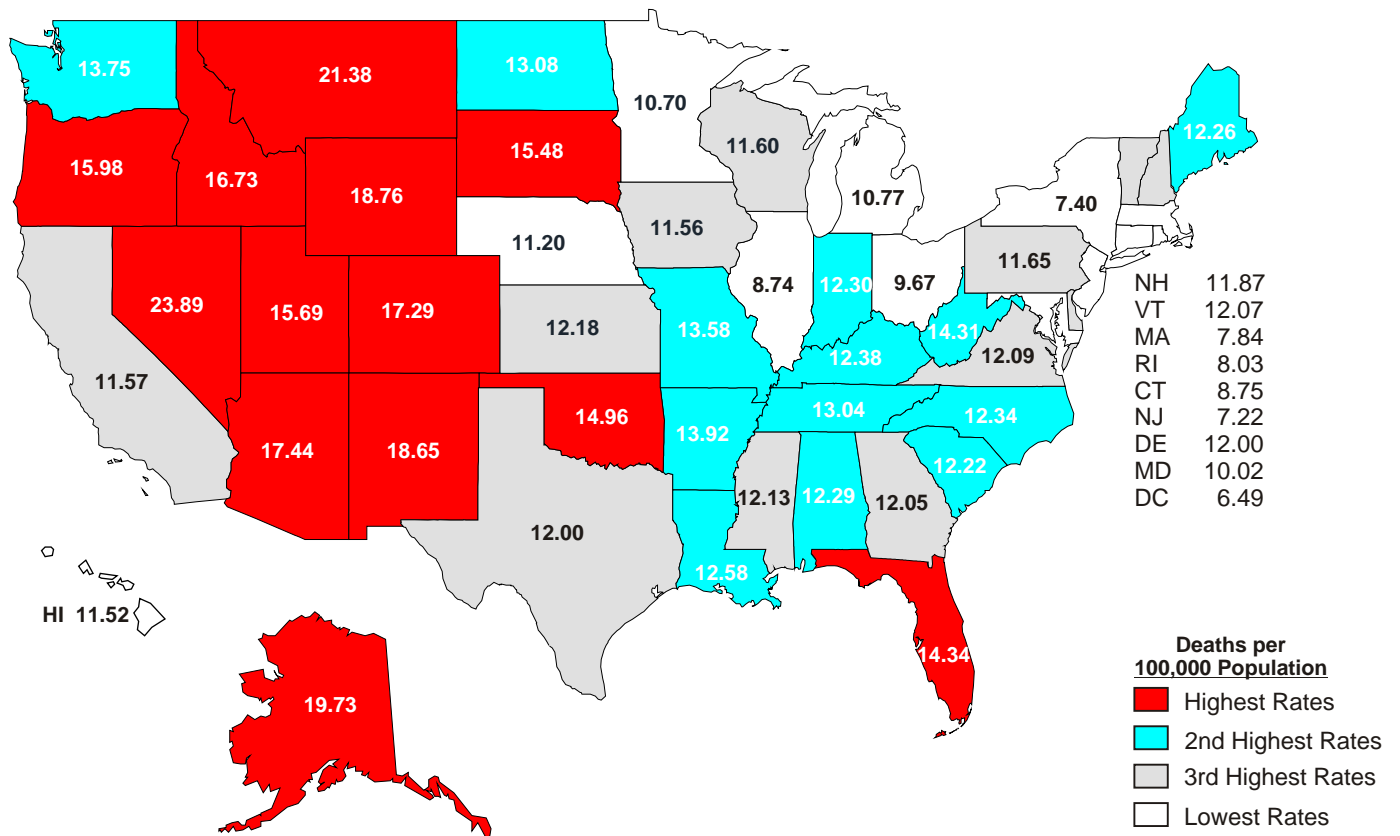
Unintentional Fire and Burn-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



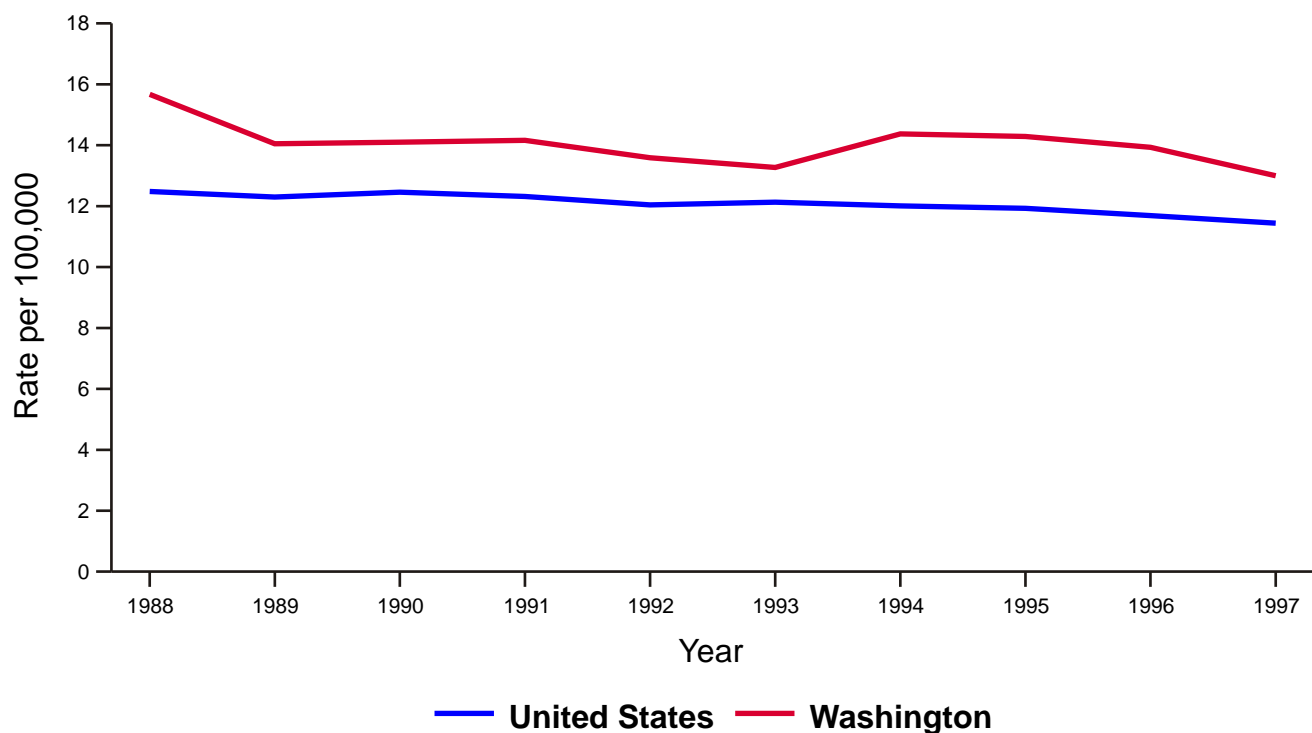
United States and Washington 1988-1997



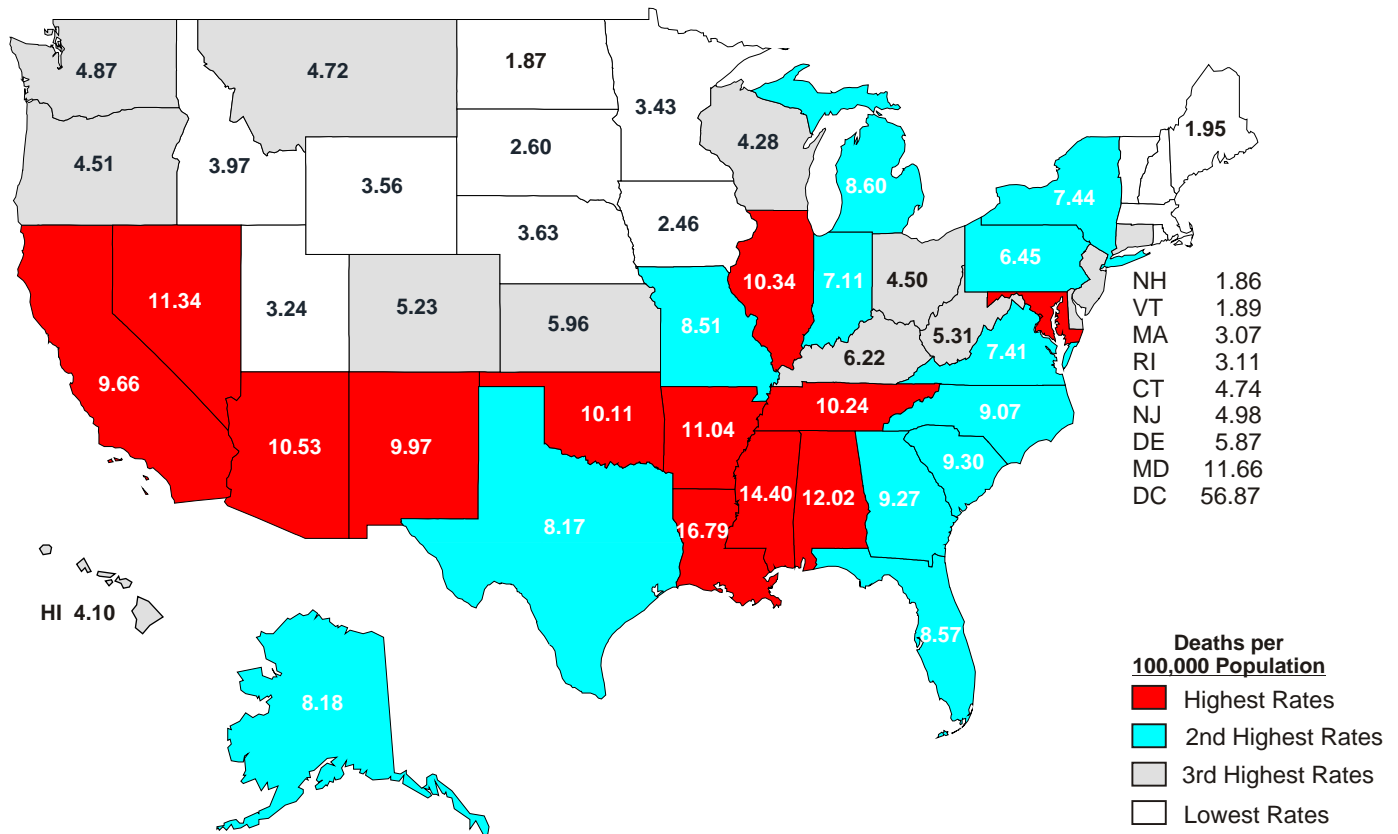
Suicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



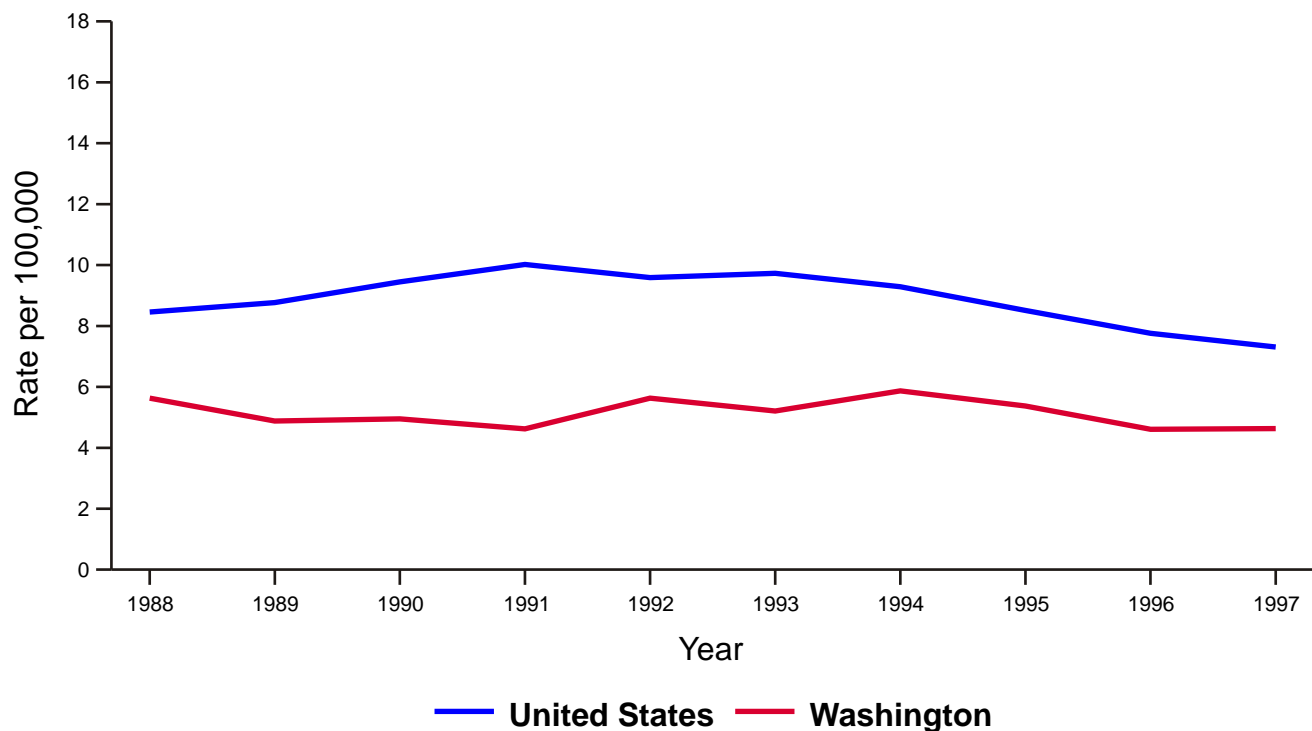
United States and Washington 1988-1997



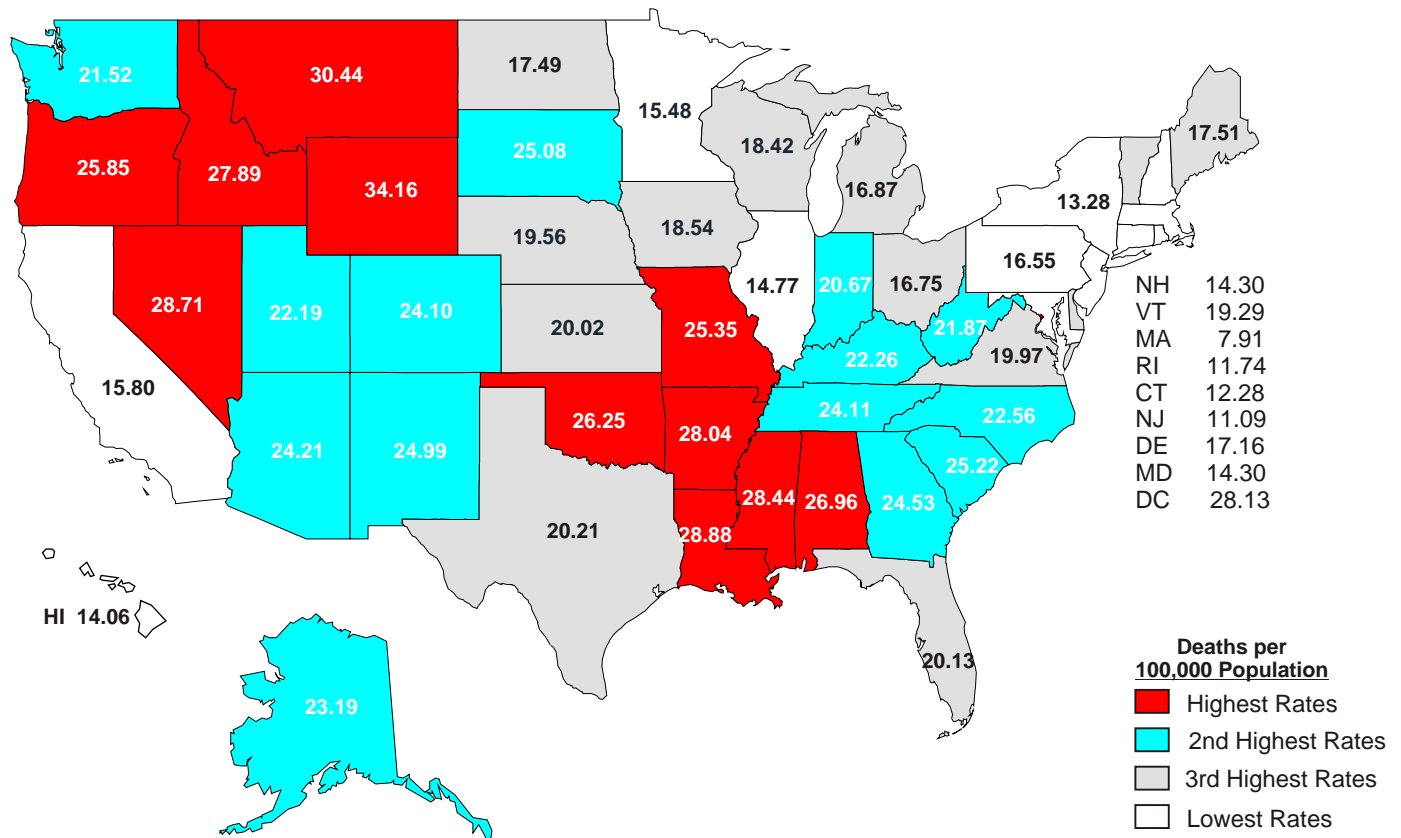
Homicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



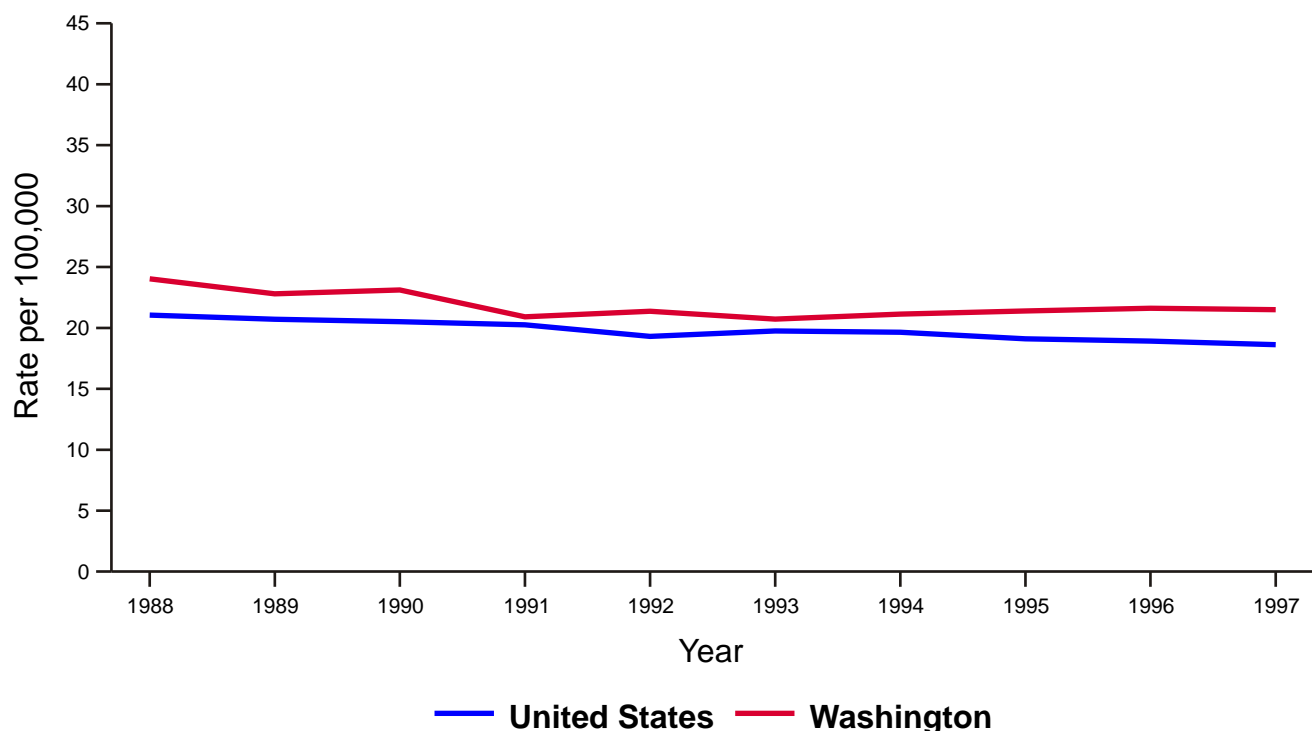
United States and Washington 1988-1997



Traumatic Brain Injury-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997

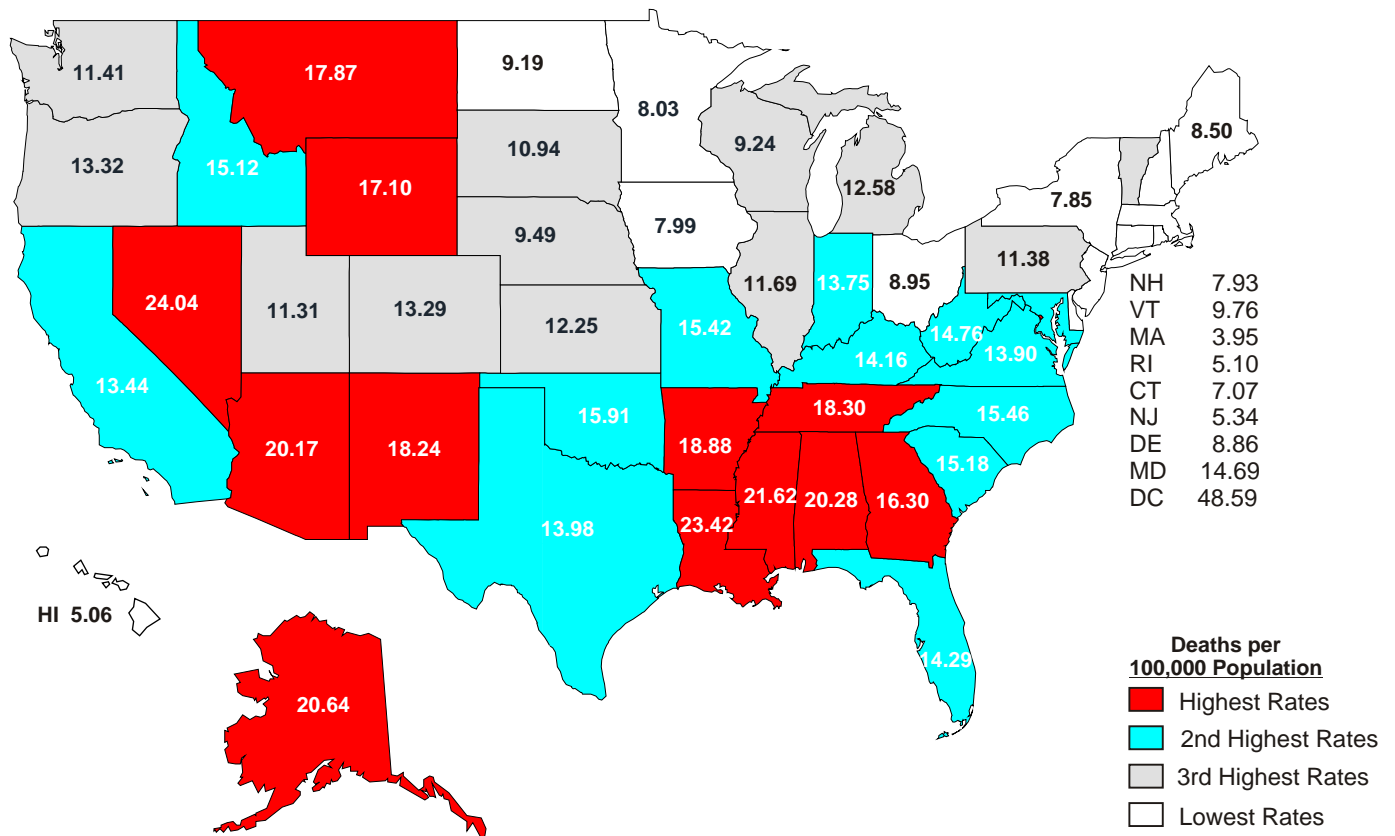


United States and Washington 1988-1997

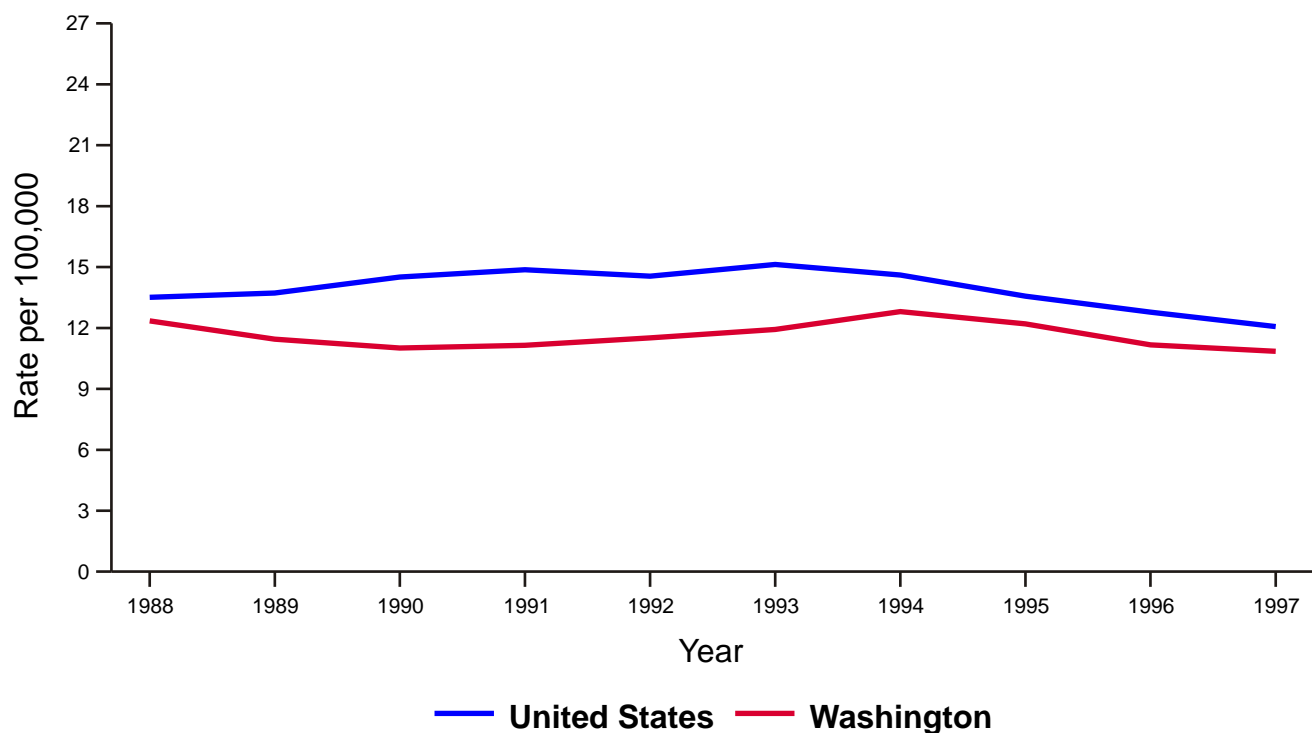


* Includes unintentional and intentional deaths from motor vehicles, firearms, falls, and other causes (of determined and undetermined intent).

Firearm-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997



United States and Washington 1988-1997



* Includes deaths from firearm suicide, firearm homicide, unintentional firearm-related deaths, and firearm-related deaths of undetermined intent.

WASHINGTON INJURY CONTROL PROJECTS

Cooperative Agreements

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) currently funds the following work through two cooperative agreements in Washington:

- Prevention of Fire-Related Injuries: a project to reduce the incidence of fire-related deaths in targeted counties to no more than 1.2 per 100,000 and to establish community-wide smoke alarm coverage in these counties. Public awareness campaigns are planned in the target communities. (*Washington Department of Health*)
- Coordinated Community Responses to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence: a project to reduce intimate partner violence (IPV) in Spokane County, Washington. Key activities include developing and implementing a multifaceted violence prevention campaign targeting children and their parents; teen victim support groups; a juvenile perpetrator treatment program; an education campaign on child witnesses of IPV; an expanding a media-based community awareness campaign, educational materials, conferences and workshops, Consortium membership and the community resource library. (*Spokane County Domestic Violence Consortium*)

Research Grants

The NCIPC supports the following six extramural research projects in Washington and one major research center:

- Firearm Storage Device Evaluation: a study to determine the effectiveness of household firearm storage techniques in reducing unintentional and self-inflicted firearm injuries that occur when a child or adolescent has unauthorized and unsupervised access to household firearms. (*David C. Grossman, M.D., Harborview Medical Center, Seattle*)
- Preventing Alcohol Abuse After TBI: a study is to determine if a brief motivation enhancing intervention conducted in an inpatient rehabilitation setting reduces alcohol use and alcohol-related problems during the first 12-month post-discharge. (*Charles H. Bombardier, Ph.D., Harborview Medical Center, Seattle*)
- Age-Related Cervical Spine Mechanics and Injury Tolerance: a study to document cervical spine mechanical properties, neck injury tolerance levels, and post-injury instability as a function of developmental age and additional data needed to assess the potential for injury, particularly for the pediatric population. This research will provide data to both develop and evaluate pediatric crash simulations so as to enhance automotive injury prevention strategies for children. (*Randall P. Ching, Ph.D., University of Washington, Seattle*)

- Promoting CARE with Hispanic Youth at Suicide Risk: a study to extend the efficacy evaluation of Promoting CARE (funded by NIH) by comparing program outcomes for suicide-vulnerable Hispanic youth from New Mexico with a group of suicide-vulnerable Caucasian youth. (*Brooke P. Randell, DNSc., University of Washington School of Nursing*)
- Assessing Suicide Risk in Adolescents: a longitudinal survey (an initial assessment one at 4.5 months, and one at 9 months post-initial assessment) of a stratified random sample of high school aged youth from an urban school district stratified by risk of school dropout. The combined data set and analyses proposed will: (1) enhance the overall knowledge of youth suicidal behaviors and associated risk/protective factors, (2) create a viable research and clinical instrument to evaluate suicide risk, and (3) examine the utility of this instrument as both a screening tool and as an outcome measure. Achieving these aims will facilitate further specification of preventive interventions designed to reduce suicide risk and its associated personal, social, and economic costs. (*Jerald R. Herting, Ph.D., Battelle Centers for Public Health, Seattle*)
- A Retro-Fit Device for Cervical Whiplash Prevention: a project to quantitatively test a practical device and method for reducing the whiplash motions (retraction-hyperextension-hyperflexion) of the cervical spine that an occupant may be subjected to in a rear-end motor vehicle impact with the underlying aim of reducing the potential for cervical spine injury. (*Allan F. Tencer, Ph.D., Harborview Medical Center, Seattle*)
- Injury Control Research Center: The Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center is a multidisciplinary effort which, through its research, education and prevention programs, seeks to diminish the impact of trauma on people's lives and to broaden the effectiveness of the Northwest region's injury prevention and treatment programs. The Center builds on existing activities to develop, apply, and evaluate current and new interventions and strategies to decrease morbidity and mortality from trauma. (*Frederick P. Rivara, M.D., Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center, Seattle*)